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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

Cavalry and Artillery.

The long ranges and rapid and accurate firing of the small arms and fieldguns of to-day, says General George B. McClellan, have seriously affected the uses and modes of employing the different arms of service. The employment of large masses of cavalry on the field of battle will probably not again occur, unless under some very exceptional circumstances, for where the ground is sufficiently open for them to form and act they will be fully exposed to such a fire as will prevent their advancing or even retaining their position. The experience of the war of 1870-71, as far as it went, proved that cavalry could not attack good infantry armed with breech-loaders without incurring destruction. Again, in reference to the other duties of cavalry, such as escort and patrol duty, it is quite certain that the breech-loader will enable very small parties of infantry to at least annoy cavalry parties so much as to hamper them exceedingly in their operations. The fact that small parties of the German cavalry ranged so far and freely in France, will not serve as a rule for other cases. In a moderately broken or wooded country two or three good men with breech-loaders could, with entire safety to themselves very soon put an end to the movements of ordinary cavalry patrols. It is quite probable that the future changes in the cavalry organization will be in the direction of assimilating a large part of it to mounted infantry.

While the cavalry has lost something of its importance, the artillery, on the other hand, has gained power and independence. The breech-loading field guns can be so readily placed under cover and fired so rapidly that it is possible to place them in positions that the old muzzle-loaders could never have held, and also to train them to themselves with slight infantry supports. In 1870-71, especially in the latter part of the war, the German artillery was usually in advance of the infantry line, and often really decided the battle when practically without their infantry supports. The changes now being made in Europe seem to be in the direction of small calibres, heavy charges, flat trajectories, and long ranges; all this accomplished by means of a material so light that it can pass over rough ground, and find positions almost anywhere. A consequence of all this will probably be a large increase of the relative strength of the artillery. In regard to the mitrailleuse and similar inventions for the rapid and concentrated discharges of small-arm bullets opinions vary exceedingly. There is reason to believe that the last war did not impress the Germans with a very high idea of the value of such weapons, but that they have reached the conclusion that in the face of active and accurate and long-range artillery the mitrailleuse can accomplish very little. There seems good ground for believing, however, that for the defense of works, of defiles, or of a position of limited extent, the mitrailleuse, or still better, the Gatling gun, will prove a very reliable adjunct.

The effect of the modern improvements upon the infantry has been more marked than upon the other arms of the service. If, on the other hand, their new weapon has freed them from all danger from the once dreaded cavalry, on the other hand the new artillery is so formidable as to render a resort to new formations and new methods of attack obligatory; for the dense columns and successive parallel lines of former years cannot withstand the distant, rapid and accurate fire of modern guns. Neither can these old formations possibly succeed in the attack of positions held by good infantry armed with breech-loaders. Destruction and wild disorder must be the result of any such attempt.

Religious Frenzy Among the Lapps.

A writer in an English magazine says, in speaking of services in a Lapland church: "It seems that within the last few years a kind of fanaticism has crept in among these Lapps, and the Word of God, instead of 'pouring oil upon a bruised spirit as every one is taught to believe who will read the scriptures aright, only fills them with imaginary terrors; and, far different from the creed of the real Christian, they seem to think the best atonement they can make for their sins lies in outward show. I have seen a little of this in other churches in Sweden, where at certain parts of the service the women all commence groaning and sobbing so loud that you can scarcely hear the clergymen. This, however, soon passes off, and is scarcely worth noticing. These Lapps, however, must have been far more susceptible or far more wicked, for at all once, when the communion service began, two or three women sprang up in different parts of the church and commenced frantically jumping, howling, shrieking and clapping their hands. I observed one middle-aged female, particularly energetic, and sunk down in a fit after about five minutes' exercise. The infection spread, and in a few minutes two-thirds of the congregation joined in the cry, and all order was at an end. Five or six would cluster round one individual, hugging, kissing, weeping and shrieking, till I really thought some one would be smothered. One old patriarch in particular, who sat close behind me, seemed an object of peculiar veneration, and the Lapps crowded from all parts of the church to hug him. How he stood it I cannot imagine, but he sat meekly enough, and at one time I counted no less than seven miserable sinners hanging about the old man, all shrieking and weeping. The religious orgies of the wild aborigines in Australia round their camp fire are not half so frightful as this scene, for they at least do not desecrate a place of worship with their mad carousals."

Extraordinary Heroism and Suffering at Sea.

The London Gazette of July 10th published an account of the extraordinary adventures of part of the crew of the bark Arracan, of Greenock, which, while on a voyage from Shields to Bombay with a cargo of coals, took fire from spontaneous combustion of her cargo, and on the 17th of February was abandoned by her crew, who then took to boats and endeavored to make for the Maldiv Islands. The boats kept company until the 20th, when, finding the currents too strong, it was agreed to separate, after dividing the provisions. The master, in command of the long boat, then made for Cochin; the mate in charge of the gig, and the second mate, David Webster, in charge of the pinnace, with four of the crew, viz: three men and one boy—made for the Maldiv Islands. After two days Webster's boat was injured by a heavy sea, and could not keep up with the gig and lost sight of her. From this time the pinnace was kept working to windward until the 7th of March, by which day the provisions and water had been consumed. Shortly afterwards the crew cast lots which of them should be first killed, to be eaten, and the lot fell upon the ship's boy, Horner; but Webster, who had been asleep, was awakened in time to save the boy's life. After dark an attempt was made to kill Webster himself, but the boy Horner awoke him in time to save himself. On the following day Webster, having fallen asleep, was awakened by the struggles of the crew for the possession of his gun, with which to shoot him. Two hours after the crew attempted to take Horner's life again, but were prevented by the determined aspect of Webster, who threatened to shoot and throw overboard the first man who laid hands on the boy. The next day one of the crew attempted to sink the boat. Webster mastered him and prevented further mischief. Two days later the same member of the crew again tried to sink the boat, and expressed his determination to take the boy's life. For this he would have been shot by Webster had not the cap on the gun missed fire. Soon after putting a fresh cap on his gun, a bird flew over the boat which Webster shot; it was at once seized and devoured by the crew, to the bones and feathers. During the next five days the crew were quieter, subsisting on barnacles which attached themselves to the bottom of the boat, and on sea blubber for which they dived. The next day some of the men became delirious. One of them lay down exhausted, when another struck him several blows on the head with an iron baying pin, cutting him badly. The blood flowed was caught in a tin cup and drunk by the man himself and the two other men. Afterwards they fought and bit one another, and only left off when completely exhausted, to recommence as soon as they were able; the boy Horner during the time keeping watch with Webster.

On the thirty-first day in the boat they were picked up 600 miles from land by the ship City of Manchester, Hardie, master, by whom they were brought to Calcutta. Webster, who by his conduct was the means of saving the lives of all in the boat, has had conferred on him by the Queen, the Albert medal of the second class. He is now living at Broughtly Ferry, Dundee.

How to Make Mischief.

Keep your eye on your neighbors. Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure, you never know them to do anything very bad, but it may be in your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care they might have disgraced themselves a long time ago. Therefore do not relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be. Never mind your own business—that will take care of itself. There is a man passing along—he is looking over the fence—be suspicious of him; perhaps he contemplates stealing some of those dark nights; there is no knowing what queer fancies he may have got into his head.

If you find any symptoms of any one pressing out of the path of duty, tell every one else what you see, and be particular to see a good many. It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit you or any one else particularly. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing; though it was said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour, do not let any such thing occur on earth: it would be too much for this mundane sphere.

If after all your watchful care you cannot see anything out of the way in any one, you may be sure it is not because they have done anything bad; perhaps in an unguarded moment you lost sight of them. Throw out hints that they are no better than they should be; that you should not wonder if the people found out what they were after a little, while then they may not hold their heads so high. Keep it going, and some one else may take the hint, and begin to help you along after awhile, then there will be music, and everything will work with a charm.

Mills, in his work upon chivalry, mentions that the beautiful little flower called "forget-me-not" was known in England as early as the time of Edward III., and in a note, he gives the following pretty incident in explanation of the name: "Two lovers were loitering on the margin of a lake, on a fine Summer's evening, when the lady discovered some flowers of the Myosotis growing on the water, close to the bank of an island, at some distance from the shore. She expressed a desire to possess them when her knight, in the true spirit of chivalry, plunged into the water, and swimming to the spot, cropped the wished for plant; but his strength was unable to fulfill the object of his achievement, and feeling that he could not regain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flowers upon the bank, and casting a last affectionate look upon his lady-love, he said, 'Forget-me-not,' and was buried beneath the surging billows."

"Please, sir," said a girl who was sweeping a crossing for a living, "you have given me a bad penny." "Never mind, little girl, you may keep it for your honesty."

Exterminating Weeds in August.

Weeds were made for the purpose of developing the fertility of the soil when the farmer fails to perform his duty. When the soil is cultivated properly, weeds will not infest the land. But when the soil is wholly neglected, or is cultivated in cut-and-cover perfunctory manner, weeds spring up, choke every useful plant, and take complete possession of the fields. Some weeds are annuals, springing from the seed and maturing the plants during the growing season; others are biennials, requiring a plant of two seasons to come to maturity; while others are perennials, continuing like grass from year to year. Weeds have obtained such a foothold on many farms that even good land cannot yield half a crop. When passing across a small field of wheat recently, thirty-two different sorts of weeds were collected among the stubble.

August, at the North is the best month of all the year for exterminating weeds from the fields and garden. Our fathers were accustomed to instruct their sons that "in the old of the moon in August, when the sign of the zodiac is in the heart (of human beings), if Canada thistles and other weeds are cut off close to the ground, most of them will die." But long experience has taught farmers that if weeds are mowed or cut down with hoes during "the new of the moon," they will be injured quite as much as if cut at any other period. Astronomers assure us that the moon is an old, worthless, played world, without water and uninhabited; and there can be no plausible reason assigned for her influence on the vegetable kingdom, except that she reflects sufficient light and heat to aid in maturing a crop in about ten thousand years.

The true philosophy of August being the best time of all the year to exterminate weeds, consists in this: The soil at this season is usually much drier and hotter than at any other time. Hence, if the tops of the weeds be cut off, the roots will suffer on account of lack of sufficient moisture to maintain a luxuriant and healthful growth. At this period all the energies of the plant are concentrated towards developing the stem, leaves and seed. The roots possess less vitality during this stage of growth than at any other period. After the tops of biennials and perennials have come to maturity, an effort is made to strengthen the roots and thus fortify them from injury during the winter. Now then, if the tops be cut off, or if the entire plant be rooted up, the feeble roots cannot regain a vital hold in the soil before the dry and hot elements around them have so far impaired the vitality that every rootlet, leaf and stem withers and dies in the course of a few hours. If weeds are ploughed up in April, or in May the roots are so strong and the ground so moist, that many biennials, triennials and perennials, will regain a vital hold on the soil before any part of the plant has withered. Let briars and berry bushes be mowed or ploughed in the former part of the growing season, and they will grow all the better. But let the tops be cut off and the roots ploughed up when the ground is hot and dry in August, and the bushes that appear the next season will be so slender and feeble that it will be easy to effect their complete extermination. This will hold good with nearly every other species of perennial plants. Let sprouts be severed from the stumps of trees during the month of August, and they will never give another trouble. But allow the sprouts to grow until October, then break them off, and next season the stumps will yield another crop.

In the year 1873 a few acres were purchased which had been given up to weeds and to trafficking speculators for the past twenty years. Milk weed, Johnswort, Oxeye Daisies, purple cone flowers, golden rod, half a dozen species of the aster, poke weed, horse sorrel, sheep sorrel, several wild carrots, wild onions, and more than this number of other weeds, were all vying with each other for the ascendancy. In August, the ground was ploughed neatly, about four inches in depth, which was as deep as any of the roots had entered. Narrow furrow slices were cut with the plough so that every square inch was broken up and turned over. In some spots running blackberry bushes, which were the worst pest to exterminate had rooted every weed. The soil was hard and dry. Soon after the ground was ploughed a heavy harrow with sharp teeth was started and the surface was thoroughly torn to pieces. In some places a small number which had been lying in the ground for a long time, were found to have sprung up all such little seedlings before they could be cut clean at a small expense of labor. Another small plot will be treated in the same manner the present season. The main point is to plough neatly and harrow thoroughly. The land alluded to was ploughed again about the middle of last September, and sowed with rye, and was ready to be ploughed under the 1st of June, 1874. As soon as the ground was ploughed about four bushels of Indian corn were sowed per acre and harrowed in.

In almost every section of country, ragweed, a large, strong, bushy weed of quick and luxuriant growth, shoots up where wheat, oats, and barley have just been harvested, completely overtopping all other vegetation. Let such fields be ploughed with narrow furrow slices, and harrowed thoroughly several times before the end of the growing season. By this thorough fertilization, the soil will be well prepared for a crop the next season. Two ploughings of heavy land and two or three scuffings with a sharp-toothed harrow, in the latter part of summer and early autumn, will improve the fertility more than a light dressing of stable manure, with ploughing only once.

The Lancet asserts that night work is not injurious to adults under certain conditions. The hours of sleep should never be curtailed, and the light should be white, powerful, steady, and concentrated by a shade on the work. It argues that an insufficient, flickering or too diffused light is one of the most serious causes in producing the brain irritation which troubles night workers.

Turning Points in Physical Life.

About these matters youth thinks little and cares less; in manhood we shrink them; in old age we stand face to face with them, dwell on them, it may be over much. That which we saw with unintelligent calm we now scrutinize with intelligent fear, and recognize, too late, those points in physical life when we have taken a wrong turn, from ignorance, negligence or recklessness. It is popularly supposed that we change our constitutions every seven years; but practically every decade makes a turning-point in life. It is not too much to say that, barring accidents, a man can at certain dates decide what manner of death and of what class of disease he shall die. The formation of the constitution in early life—say from the age of five to fifteen—depends on the nurse, the mother, and the training of the nursery and the school-room. In the nursery at any rate, over-feeding is a cardinal vice; but the over-fed children who eat flesh meat three times a day become so gross and unwieldy as to be a burden to all concerned; while tight stays, tight boots and high heels develop every evil under the sun from bunions downward. At this point two years of gymnastics, or a couple of years spent on board of one of our training ships, does wonders for our boys, who get the use of their arms and legs to an amazing degree. The athletic work performed by school boys and university men is perhaps at its best in these days, though most happy is the man who is never overstrained, because he is perpetually in condition. From fifteen to twenty-five a man has to prepare for that legitimate enjoyment of life which should be his right. He has in all probability chosen his profession, memory is at its best, ambition at its highest, and his temptations to burn the candle at both ends—to be a brilliant boon companion, a man whose good tales are remembered, and whose witty sayings are everywhere quoted—is almost irresistible; facility does not come with age, and the best of stories grow stale. Of the number of prematurely exhausted intellects and shortened lives, broken down in this way, there is no need to tell. Every man's memory will furnish him with a list of names more or less well known.

From twenty-five to thirty-five is the true time for all the enjoyment of a man's best powers, when physical vigor is at its highest, and human passion is at its full strength. During the last half of this decade a man should be assiduous to construct a system of philosophy by which to rule his life and to construct a chain of habits intelligently, so that they should not sit too tightly upon him, and yet cautiously so that he should neither be their slave nor too easily cut them aside. The exact proportion of physical and intellectual strength should be guarded, and the constitutional weakness, or, in other words, the disease towards which a tendency exists, should be ascertained. Preserve, if possible, the absolute necessity for exercise, and have your place of business two or three miles away, over which let nothing tempt you to an omnibus or carriage, save rain. The day on which a medical man gives up riding to see his country patients or the use of his own legs to see his patients in town, and takes to a close brougham, fixes the date when sedentary diseases are set up—indigestion, liver, kidney disease, and so on, while if, to utilize his leisure, he reads as he drives, his eyesight becomes seriously affected. From thirty-five to forty-five a man should arrange with his food and square hypochondria. He cannot, it is true, change his diathesis, but he can manage it. The habitual character of food, no less than its quantity and quality, begins to tell whether it charges the system with fat, muscle, sinew, fibre or watery particles. As to the evening glass of spirits, it is not the quantity or quality, but daily recurrence of the dose which deteriorates. Witness the Scotch fishers, whose drink is tea, save on the Sabbath evening, when they are all drunk. It is not overstepping the truth to assert that a weekly excess of whiskey does less harm than the moderate evening glass. Good, generous red wine, toasted bread and brown meat comprise the best nourishment a man can take at this period. From forty-five to fifty-five the recuperative powers should be encouraged and developed. There is nothing like work to keep an old horse sound. Sporting dogs should be thin, but obesity will set in. About this time a man has his first serious illness: or he gets a fall, loses his nerve and becomes miserable. Anxiety ought to be, if a grief exists, it should not be brooded over, but talked out with a friend, gauged, estimated at its worst, and dismissed to absorb itself. If a man at this time is much occupied in out-door sports—hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.,—and lives wholesomely and temperately, he is pretty sure to be clear of sedentary diseases. But he may probably have to his account a broken rib or collar-bone, or get a heavy fall from his horse. The last is often owing to the greater caution in riding produced by age and increase in weight; for riding boldly at a fence as young blood does and light weight can, frequently saves horse and man from disaster. For this reason middle-aged men should ride old horses. Rheumatism, coughs and inflammatory diseases, arising from exposure to wet or cold, a man of forty-five will have to contend with, but his blood will be in a good condition for the struggle. Moderate exposure to hardships of this kind, like irregularity of meals, never harmed men yet.

During this decade a man clearly has in his hands the power of deciding of what class of diseases he will die. Indeed, he may almost specify the precise disease. If he prefers to perish inch by inch, of nervous diseases, paralysis, softening of the brain, &c., he cannot do better than take a house about twenty miles from his office, near to a railway station where the service of trains is limited. His anxiety to catch the morning train will cause his breakfast to be swallowed in a hurry and to lie indigested, with the steady jar and vibration of the train on the spine nerves, endured daily and without intermission, will not fail to produce the results referred to, besides setting up a most unhappy and wearing irritability of temper. A good many young men who reside in Brighton, and do the journey twice in twenty-four hours can bear testimony to this truth. Better a thousand times to buy a pony every two years, and batter his legs to pieces over the

roads every twenty months by galloping ten miles in and out than adopt such a suicidal mode of transit. About this time age begins to assert itself; loss of repairing power and inroads of decay are visible; and here skilled aid and advance by way of prevention are invaluable. The periodical attention of a good dentist is about as necessary as anything can be for health; the slightest failure of eyesight should be attended to, and proper spectacles adopted. Reading by gaslight or without a properly shaded lamp is simple madness. A man may use his eyes incessantly all his life into the small hours of the night, and preserve a strong useful vision by proper care. Such has been the case with many old men, and nothing can be imagined finer than Sir David Brewster on his dying bed making scientific notes on the diseases of the eye peculiar to old age; or Sir Henry Holland chronicling the gradual steps which marked the progress of decaying vital powers. He knew that he was growing old, he says, when he no longer crossed the street, but made the full square; the impetuosity of youth had gone. If a man has through his life made a point of taking two clear months of holiday every year, he has, so to speak, insured his life and health indefinitely, and will assuredly begin to realize the fact. It is now that generous food and nourishment are imperatively required to keep up vitality. We live literally by doing and perpetually change even atom one by one. Life consists in perishing and renewing, and we are sustained by giving and taking. Every meal is a rescue from death, an instrument by which we stave off the inroads and waste which heat, cold atmospheric effects and exercise make on our organic life.

Capture of a Sea Monster near Atlantic City.

Quite an excitement was produced at Atlantic City, N. J., last Saturday, by the arrival at the landing in the Inlet, of a fishing sloop, having on board a veritable sea monster, which the oldest fishermen and watermen are at a loss to define. It is of the turtle species, with a head similar to a cow, with white spots on the top. The body is black in color, and from the tip of the tail six feet long. It has four flukes or flippers, and is five feet seven inches in breadth. The diameter of the body is two feet and a half. It is estimated that its weight is about seven hundred pounds. The monster had been seen in the neighborhood for two or three weeks past and numerous fishermen had at different times pursued it with darts and spears, endeavoring to capture it. On Friday, about half-past five o'clock, Captain Dan Champion and crew cast a large seine off Brigantine Shoals, about five miles out at sea, and were successful in getting the animal entwined in the meshes of the net. A rope and tackle were slipped under its body, and it was raised into the sloop and deposited in the hold, where it was kept until Saturday afternoon, when the rope and tackle were again called into requisition and the monster transferred to a large batteau, and finally placed in a tub, which had to be built for the purpose, near the New Inlet House. There it was visited during the day by hundreds of persons who expressed the greatest surprise at seeing what may truly be termed a wonder, and which will no doubt engage the attention of zoologists and showmen.—Philadelphia Press.

A Prophet who Ought to be Without Honor in his Own or any Other Country.

Lieutenant Colonel Davidson, 10th cavalry, has forwarded to the general of the army the report of a talk with Ashobee and Asatang, of the Penne-tetka band of Comanches, which is interesting as showing the cause of the present hostility of the Comanches, and other tribes. After some conversation, in which they inquired as to how they were to be treated, Colonel Davidson asked the Indians what the Comanches had to complain of? What were the causes of this general hostility on the part of the Comanches, Kiowas and Cheyennes? They replied that the Comanches had nothing to complain of on the part of the government agents, or troops, or whites, but that some two months ago a prophet arose among them, who told that he had an interview with the Great Spirit, who said that the Caddos, Wichitas, and other Indians who were adopting the mode of life of the whites were going down hill fast in means and population, and the Comanches would do the same if they followed the same road, and the way for them to be again the powerful nation they once were was to go to war and kill off all the white people they could. This, these two chiefs chimed in with the feelings and wishes of the whole disposed of the nation, and the present war is the result.

Strange things come to the surface in the earthquakes in South America. Church-yards yawn and give up their dead without waiting for the "witching hour." The scenes are horrible, and their pictorial illustrations are enough to make the blood run cold. The dead do not rest in their graves, and a curious example of this was furnished by the German bark Mathias Meyer, which arrived from Ancon, Peru, at San Francisco. She had on board two hundred and fifty tons of sand as ballast. When she commenced discharging in preparatory to taking a cargo of wheat for Liverpool, the vessel was found to be a perfect charnel house of human bones; skulls—one with long, black hair, that of a woman—leg bones, thigh bones, ribs, all the disjecta membra of the human body. The Captain stated that Ancon is situated on a sandy waste, and that vessels now secure ballast from the suburbs of the town which was occupied centuries ago as a graveyard. Bodies of men, woman and children upheaved by earthquakes, are now bleaching in the sun, and may be counted by hundreds within ten minutes' walk from the heart of the town. Corn in the cob is dug out of the graves in large quantities, also, pieces of pottery, images and symbolic letters to the spirit world, made of knotted twine and cord.

Teacher: "Is it a matter of fact or opinion that the moon has or has not mountains?" Student: "Yes, sir; I think it is." Teacher: "Which?" Student: "Faix, and you've got me there illegitimately, for to tell the truth, it's myself that hasn't the slightest idea."

A Carolina Waterspout.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel gives the following account of the waterspout at Langley, S. C., on Wednesday afternoon:

A dense cloud was first seen approaching the mill pond, being apparently a considerable distance up. Nothing particular was thought of it, the citizens of Langley being at the time occupied in trying to keep cool, a hard thing to do with the thermometer at one hundred degrees in the shade. But presently a startling circumstance occurred. The cloud had halted over the pond and established connection with the latter. A genuine water spout had in fact been evolved and an immense quantity of water was rushing skyward through the liquid conductor. When first seen, the water spout was near the dam, and travelled slowly across the pond until it reached the railroad trestle work a distance of a mile and a quarter from its starting point, when it disappeared, and the cloud moved majestically off, carrying with it thousands of gallons of water which had been drawn from the pond. The latter, covering an area of six hundred acres was, in fact, lowered fully two inches.

The huge column which joined the upper region to the expanse of water below resembled a cone in form, and rotated horizontally with exceeding rapidity. The marvellous speed with which the column turned impressed the eye, and immediately with the idea that it was a whirlwind. This was most certainly the case, as a tremendous wind passed from the direction of Langley towards the mill pond afterwards. The heavens were lit with incessant flashes of lightning, and a waterspout described above had disappeared. There was no rushing noise connected with it, as is the case in some instances.—

The water underneath the clouds just before the spout formed was in a state of great agitation. Waves rolled angrily and a perceptible bulge was seen. As the cloud halted a sort of funnel protruded from it and dropped slowly down, becoming larger as it lengthened, the broader portion or base being at the surface of the cloud. When it reached a point about one-fourth the distance between the cloud and the pond the bulge on the surface of the latter rose to meet it, and the two at length joined, when the water from the pond commenced ascending into the cloud, which moved slowly toward the trestle-work. The waves in the water—all leaping and tending towards the spout—and the spout itself continued the vertical motion referred to above. The outside of the watery funnel was dark and not well defined, while the centre was much lighter, being rather of a bluish cast. This would seem to indicate that the column was partly hollow, the dark portions representing the sides. There can be no doubt, but that the immense quantity of water which was transferred from the pond to the cloud was literally sucked up. The spout finally disappeared, as if it had been drawn bodily up into the cloud, while the latter quietly moved off to parts unknown. Not a drop of rain fell during the occurrence or afterwards. The formation and subsequent motions of the spout are described as having made up a spectacle grand in the extreme. Nothing of the kind was ever before seen in that section. The strangest part of the phenomenon was the fact that the cloud, so burdened with water, moved off without dispensing any of it in the form of rain in the neighborhood.

The following interesting statement was furnished by a gentleman who requested Mr. Wm. Phillips, civil engineer, to make the calculation:

Area of mill pond, 600 acres: depth of water diminished, two inches by a water spout which prevailed for about ten minutes. The superficial area of one acre is 43,560 square feet; the decimal for the depth of two inches is 0.1666 of a foot; hence 43,560x0.1666=6,000 cubic feet is the quantity taken from one acre—and then 600x6,000 gives us 4,181,760 cubic feet as the whole quantity taken from the mill pond. The cube root of this last is about 161 feet, so a cube of that size would nearly measure the quantity of water taken off. This quantity would make a column ten feet in diameter, 63,243 feet high rather more than ten miles. At 624 pounds to a cubic foot the above 4,181,760 cubic feet would weigh 261,360,000 pounds.

A New Eldorado.

Glowing reports of the mineral wealth of the Black Hill country, now being explored by Gen. Custer's expedition, are sent eastward by a correspondent accompanying the party. He writes that indications of gold were discovered about a week ago, and within two days its presence in sufficient quantities abundantly to repay working has been established beyond a doubt. He says he has in his possession forty or fifty small particles of pure gold, in size about that of a small pin-head. Most of it was obtained from a single pan of earth. Until further investigation is had regarding the richness of the deposits of gold, no opinion should be formed. Veins of what the geologists call "bearing quartz" crop out on almost every hillside. Aside from the indications of mineral wealth abounding, the correspondent states that the country possesses remarkable natural beauties. "Grass, water, and timber of several varieties are found in abundance, and all of excellent quality; small fruits abound; game is plentiful. The valleys are well adapted for cattle raising or agricultural purposes, while the scenery is lovely beyond description. The flora is the most varied and exuberant of any section this side of California. In this respect it is a new Florida; it may prove to be a new Eldorado." These reports, if confirmed, will probably lead to the early settlement of that region by the whites, and the dispossession of the Indians.—Wash. Star.

A spread eagle orator wanted the wings of a bird to fly to every village and hamlet in the broad land; but he wilted when a naughty boy in the crowd sang out, "You'd be shot for a goose before you'd fly a mile."

A gentleman prides himself on his fine fowls, and his neighbor is equally vain of a fine coach dog. The dog worries the life out of the chickens. A few days ago the owner of the dog received the following note: "Friend—You keep dogs; I keep chickens. If my chickens worry your dogs, shoot 'em."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., &c.

Vote of the 8th Judicial District.

JUDGE.	SOLICITOR.
Wilson, Bailey, Dobson, Joyce.	
Surry, 1064	772 1088 833
Yadkin, 781	823 890 716
Davie, 891	612 849 651
Rowan, 1532	1046 1553 997
Davidson, 1479	1332 1414 1332
Forsyth, 1148	1153 1192 1176
Stokes, 959	260 795 603
7854	5990 7691 6308
5990	6308
1864	1383

Vote of the 7th Congressional District.

The following is the official vote of the 7th Congressional District:

JUDGE.	SOLICITOR.
Robbins, Cook.	
Alexander, 641	165
Alleghany, 428	125
Ashe, 966	490
Davie, 883	641
Forsyth, 1153	1110
Iredell, 1857	952
Rowan, 1671	857
Surry, 1185	857
Watauga, 922	631
Wilkes, 1109	857
Yadkin, 846	857
11372	

Robbins majority, 4,373.

Official Vote.

The Sheriffs of the several counties comprising the 5th Congressional and 7th Judicial Districts met in Greensboro on August 20th, and compared the official vote, with the following result:

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.	JUDICIAL VOTE.
Davidson, 1450	1269
Rockingham, 1263	1105
Stokes, 980	620
Rockingham, 1650	1212
Caswell, 1285	1183
Person, 965	759
Alamance, 1140	1140
Guilford, 1733	1601
10529	8909
8909	
1620	

JUDICIAL VOTE.	SOLICITOR.
Kerr, Ruffin, Strudwick, Bacon.	
Randolph, 1263	1169
Rockingham, 1541	1130 1229 1091
Caswell, 1271	1468 1262 1265
Person, 958	828 959 832
Alamance, 1263	1815 1610 1705
Guilford, 1819	1547 1808 1605
Orange, 1693	1529 1748 1357
11057	10685 11100 10123
10685	10123
352	977

SWORN IN AND COMMISSIONED.—Judge Thomas J. Wilson of Winston was sworn in and commissioned last week. We learn that Judge Cloud claims that his own term has not yet expired—that he holds during the term for which Mr. Starbuck was elected.—Starbuck was elected for eight years. According to Section 31, Article 18, of the State Constitution, the appointee who takes his place, shall hold the office "until the next regular election."

Judge Cloud claims that that means the regular election occurring at the expiration of the eight years' term. But the last General Assembly thought differently, and passed an act ordering an election on the first Thursday in August, 1874, caused by "free on the non-acceptance of D. H. Starbuck in the Eighth District." This act is Chapter 118, Laws of 1873-74.

The tug will come at Surry court the first Monday in September.

Commissions have been issued for Congress for Col. Waddell and John Hyman. For Judges, Kerr, Seymour, McKoy, Schenck, Wilson and Buxton. And for Solicitors Strudwick, Harris, Moore, Norment and Pemberton.

MURDER AND RIOTS.—A furious riot took place in Georgetown, S. C., a few days ago, between two factions of negroes, headed by the negro Senator and the negro Representative, who are at logger-heads about some matter of "reform." The negroes fought each other all over the town, and the followers of each of the leaders rocked the house of the other and hurt the inmates. During the fight one or two negroes were killed and several badly hurt. The Sheriff succeeded finally in jailing the ring leaders.

The white people took no part whatever in the affair. All quiet now.

Capt. A. F. Butler, of Augusta Ga., while proceeding home in company with his wife on a street car, was brutally assaulted and shot by a negro named Murrel. The citizens were so indignant at the outrage as to take the negro from the jail and lynch him. Theyiddled him with bullets.

A STATE CONVENTION.—The next Legislature will have the power to call a State Convention, and the newspapers are already agitating the question, a majority of which, however, do not seem to favor the measure, deeming it inexpedient or impolitic at this time, preferring to remedy the defects of the Constitution by Legislative enactment.

Conventions seem not to be popular in North Carolina, as fully testified in 1871.

The Wilson Advance says: "When the State debt has been compromised and arranged and other remedies applied that are in the power of the Legislature, and the people shall call for other changes in the organic law, then will be time enough to agitate the question of a Convention."

The Greensboro Patriot says: "We believe that some of our exchanges since the 20th are meeting the subject of a convention. We believe in letting well enough alone and not risking the State again on another convention call. There are gross defects in the present constitution which ought to be remedied, but with our present majority in the Legislature there will be no difficulty in passing amendments and submitting them to the people as the last were submitted."

The Raleigh News says: Our published list of Senators elect to the next General Assembly is now complete. That body will be composed of 38 Democrats and 12 Republicans, a Democratic increase of 6 Senators over the last session. The House list is not quite complete, the positive returns from some few counties yet to hear from, though we know what will be the political character of the Representatives from these counties, except possibly in one or two instances. The House will have in it, 80 Democrats, 3 Independent Democrats, 36 Republicans, and 1 Liberal Republican. Three Independent Democrats are Messrs. Carson, of Alexander; Oaksmith, of Carteret; and A. J. Smith, of Hyde. The Liberal Republican is Mr. Garrison, of Polk.

In the Senate but three Democratic members of the last session are returned, Messrs. Waring, of Mecklenburg; Morehead, of Guilford; and McAuley, of Union; but one Republican member, Mr. Martin Walker, of the 29th District.

Robbins--4,300 Majority--A Triumphant Vindication.

The enthusiastic re-nomination of Maj. Robbins to Congress in the 7th District, presaged the brilliant and overwhelmingly unprecedented victory he has achieved. He has carried our banner proudly, and in common with the whole District we rejoice over his victory.

He has swept every county in the district—something unprecedented in the history of our party. The gain in the District is over 2,500. The gain in Wilkes—the home of Cook—is over 500.

If any vindication from the base calumnies, circulated throughout the district by his opposite opponent is needed, it is to be found in the most brilliant victory ever gained in the State. If there is such a thing as shame in them, his maligned and traduced ought to hang their heads.—Stateville Landmark.

Secession Threatened.

In view of the fact that the people of New York city are deprived of half their rights of State representation while they are at the same time overburdened in State taxation."

World counsels secession, "or, if the word secession, the peaceful and legal partition of the State into two States, in the manner provided by the Constitution of the United States."

The moment any Northern community feels the pinch of oppression, whether it be in onerous taxation or in the denial of political rights, they are ready to resort to any remedy, however violent. If the Northern people had continued slaveholders, and the Southern people had, after selling their slaves to their Northern brethren, enroached upon their rights in the Territories, and resisted the execution of the fugitive slave law, secession would have been resorted to by the Northern States years ago.—Richmond Whig.

A THIRD PARTY.—The third party move in the West seems to be meeting with considerable success. It is endorsed by many of the leading men out there, some of whom had been prominent in the Republican party in its earlier days, but who have left it in disgust. Whatever the effect of the third party may be it means the dissolution of the Radical party in the West and its inevitable overthrow.—Patriot.

HON. B. H. HILL, OF GEORGIA, ANNOUNCES THE PROGRAMME.—The Athens (Ga.) Southern Watchman contains a report of the speech of Hon. B. H. Hill, "to a very large audience at the Court House" at that place on the 1st inst., in the course of which he thus announces the new programme of the Southern Democracy:

"In the first place, organize thoroughly, and make the white people a unit. As I have always told you, here lies our final salvation. There ought to have been no white man on the other side in 1867 and 1868; but there is less excuse now than then. The present issue is upon a local question, and it is wholly wanting and wicked and it is not necessary to restore the Union. Require every white man on this issue to take his social place.

In the second place, deal kindly with the negroes. They are not to blame for this iniquity. They are the poor, ignorant tools of wicked men. They are to be the worst sufferers, if this bill (Civil Rights) shall become a law. All our progress in devising means to educate them will come to an end, and they will suffer in a thousand ways. As far as you can, reason with them, and show them true and best friends. If they will not see, you will have done your duty. Man, perhaps, will see and aid us in saving them and ourselves as well as our country generally.

In the third place, for God's sake and your country's, stop the habit of sending men to Congress who have no qualification for the place, but the impudence to beg for it, and the shamelessness to trade for it! I make no allusion to any one. I am speaking of a great evil. The local question and the scrambling for Federal offices by Southern white men, which will all see and witness at every recurring election, is disgracing us as a people.

Our Recent Victory—Congratulations—Address.

ROOMS EX-COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 21, 1874.

To the Members of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina:

As Chairman of your Executive Committee,

I tender you our sincere congratulations upon the glorious victory you have achieved. Notwithstanding the overwhelming defeat you sustained in the last Presidential election, you now carry the State, electing the Superintendent of Public Instruction by nearly 12,000 majority, gain five Superior Court Judges, elect nine Solicitors, have more than two-thirds in the General Assembly, and send to Congress a Conservative member from each district except one, where you largely reduced the majority against us.

It is true that in this contest you are not unmindful of the record of the Republican party, consisting of so many grievous evils, among which we may enumerate:

1. The great corruption that existed among the leaders of that party.
2. The fraudulent misuse of legislative power to fasten on our people a large and oppressive public debt still unprovided for.
3. The sacrifice of the State's interest in nearly all of her public works.
4. The protection of our system of internal improvements.
5. The corruption, imbecility and mal-practices of many ministers of the law, who turned our courts into engines of oppression and mocked at justice, disgracing the high places heretofore adorned by the most illustrious names in the history of our State.
6. The denial of many of our citizens of their dearest and most sacred rights, the free use of lawful means to carry elections, and other invasions of the liberties of the people.

Yet the chief issue presented to the canvass was one recently forced on us by our political adversaries—namely, that arising from the "Civil Rights Bill." A measure fraught with the most direful consequences to all of our people

and especially to the laboring classes, being calculated to arouse the worst passions of the two races, to destroy the peaceful and even friendly relations existing between them and to inaugurate an era of strife and commotion which would be the ruin of our present prosperity. Its adoption would destroy the common schools of our State—so much needed in a country whose government must rest on the virtue and intelligence of the people, and where all men are invested with the elective franchise, while its social features are violations of the dearest rights of freedom and in direct conflict with the principles of local self-government declared in the Constitution of the United States.

But the people of North Carolina have now, with a clear discernment of the right, spoke in such thunder tones in condemnation of this odious and iniquitous measure, as will forever close the months of its avowed champions amongst us. As far as we are able we have availed the pending election. It rests now on the Republican party in Congress to say whether this measure shall be forced on you notwithstanding your protest.

The canvass being over and the victory won, let us in the hour of our exultation with a frankness and liberality characteristic of our people, acknowledge the support accorded us by the Republican party, who, having followed the fortunes of their party under delusive promises, or from previous animosities and groundless apprehensions, have in this emergency risen superior to such considerations and arrayed themselves on the side of right and justice.

And as a reply to the appeals made to the faith of the colored people that their rights would be imperiled by our success we assure them that all their privileges now guaranteed—and that their interests will be better subserved by public affairs being administered by efficient officers rather than by corrupt and incompetent men.

But we do insist that the tyranny and mob spirit which they manifest towards those of their race who differ with them on political matters must cease.

In conclusion let us hope that by the moderation, intelligence and wisdom of your representatives our great victory may indeed prove one of the entire people, and that hereafter North Carolina may be found—as at heart she has ever been—in full accord and sympathy with our principles.

Very respectfully,

WM. R. COX, Chairman.

Members Elect to the General Assembly of North Carolina for 1874-75.

The following list of the members elected to the General Assembly is considered correct. The names of other members will be added as fast as obtained.

- SENATE.
- 1st District, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Hertford, Gates and Chowan, Wm B Shaw and Thomas R. Jernigan, cons.
- 2d, Tyrrell, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Dare, Hyde, Robeson, Chatham and Milton Shibley, cons.
- 3d, Northampton and Bertie, W W Peebles, rep.
- 4th, Halifax, John Bryant, (col.) rep.
- 5th, Edgecombe, W. P. Mabson, (col.) rep.
- 6th, Pitt, Jos. H. Starnight, con.
- 7th, Wilson, Nash, Geo. Franklin, Chas M Cooke and Nick W. Boddie, cons.
- 8th, Craven, Richard Tucker, rep.
- 9th, Jones, Onslow and Carteret, W T R Bell, con.
- 10th, Wayne and Duplin, D. E. Smith and John D. Stanford, cons.
- 11th, Lenoir and Greene, Josiah Suggs, con.
- 12th, New Hanover, Edward Cantwell, rep.
- 13th, Bladen and Brunswick, Caswell, rep.
- 14th, Sampson, Edwin W. Kerr, con.
- 15th, Columbus and Robeson, W Foster French, con.
- 16th, Cumberland and Harnett, Geo W Peagram, con.
- 17th, Johnston, L R Waddell, con.
- 18th, Wayne and Duplin, D. E. Smith and John D. Stanford, cons.
- 19th, Warren, John M Paschall, (col.) rep.
- 20th, Person, Orange and Caswell, C E Farish and George Williamson, cons.
- 21st, Granville, Richard G. Sneed, rep.
- 22d, Chatham and Wayne, J. H. Albright, con.
- 23d, Rockingham, James Irvin, con.
- 24th, Alamance and Guilford, Jas T Morehead, con. and A S Holton, rep.
- 25th, Randolph and Moore, K H Worthing, con.
- 26th, Richmond and Montgomery, James LeGrange, con.
- 27th, Anson and Union, C M T McCauley, con.
- 28th, Cabarrus and Stanley, Dr Geo Anderson, con.
- 29th, Mecklenburg, R P Waring, con.
- 30th, Rowan and Davie, J H Clement, con.
- 31st, Davidson, Alfred Hargrave, con.
- 32d, Stokes and Forsyth, S S Cook, rep.
- 33d, Surry and Yadkin, J G Marler, con.
- 34th, Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, R F Armfield and R J Limmy, cons.
- 35th, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga, A J McMillan, con.
- 36th, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell, and Yancey, J C Mills, D M Young, cons.
- 37th, Catawba and Lincoln, Maj W A Graham, con.
- 38th, Gaston and Cleveland, Jesse Jenkins, Ind. con.
- 39th, Rutherford and Polk, M Walker, rep.
- 40th, Buncombe and Madison, J S McElroy, con.
- 41st, Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania, T W Taylor, Ind. rep.
- 42d, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham, James R Love, con.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Alamance, Jas E Boyd, Ind. con.
- Alexander, J M Carson, Ind. con.
- Anson, W E Smith, Ind. con.
- Ashe, Squire Tipton, rep.
- Bertie, William A Thompson, con.
- Bertie, Wm T Ward, rep.
- Bladen, John Newell, rep.
- Brunswick, Bennett, con.
- Buncombe, M Patton, con. W G Chandler, rep.
- Burke, S M McD Tate, con.
- Cherokee and Graham, — King, con.
- Caswell, Thomas Harrison and Wilson Carey, reps.
- Cabarrus, Paul B Means, con.
- Caldwell, M H Barnhardt, con.
- Camden, F N Mullen, con.
- Carteret, Appleton Oaksmith, Ind. con.
- Catawba, S M Finger, con.
- Chatham, Jno R Good, O A Hamner, cons.
- Chowan, W Winslow, rep.
- Cleveland, Allen Pettis, con.
- Columbus, V V Richardson, con.
- Craven, Jno R Good, Edward H Hill, reps.
- Cumberland, J C McKee, J McD Jessup, cons.
- Currituck, J M Woodhouse, con.
- Dare, O N Gray, rep.
- Davidson, S A Mock, M H Pinix, cons.
- Davie, Charles Anderson, con.
- Duplin, A G Mosely, W B Wells, cons.
- Edgecombe, Willis Dunn, W T Goodwin, reps.
- Forsyth, Dr W H Wheeler, rep.
- Franklin, T T Mitchell, con.
- Gaston, W A Stowe, con.
- Gates, R H Ballard, con.
- Granville, H T Hughes, — Crews, reps.
- Greene, T P Hester, J L Jettson, cons.
- Guilford, N Mendall, J N Staples, cons.
- Haywood, Frank Davis, con.
- Halifax, A White, G W Daniels, reps.
- Harnett, J A Speare, con.
- Hyde, A J Smith, Ind. con.
- Iredell, A C Sharp, A F Gaither, cons.
- Jackson, E D Davis, con.
- Jones, J F Scott, rep.
- Johnston, E J Holt, E A Bizzell, cons.
- Lenoir, J P Parrott, con.
- Lincoln, W A Thompson, con.
- Macon, Jas L Robinson, con.
- Madison, H A Gauder, con.
- McDowell, A M Erwin, con.
- Mecklenburg, S W Reid, J L Jettson, cons.
- Mitchell, Moses Young, con.
- Montgomery, — Hardy, con.
- Moore, A A McVior, con.
- Nash, W T Gilpin, con.
- New Hanover, W H Moore, H Brewington, Al Red Lloyd, reps.

Onslow, John W Shackelford, con.

Orange, Matt Atwater, Jno W Latta, cons.

Pasquotank, M J Munden, rep.

Perquimans, J Q A Wood, rep.

Person, S C Burnett, rep.

Polk, Geo. H. Garrison, Ind. rep.

Randolph, H T Moffit, A H Kendall, cons.

Richmond, Platt D Walker, con.

Robeson, Dr R M Norment, N McNeill, reps.

Rockingham, W N Melane, John Johnson, cons.

Rowan, S M Cullins, G M Bernhardt, cons.

Rutherford, Eli Whisnant, rep.

Sampson, W H Bryant, James I McCallip, cons.

Stanley, A C Freeman, con.

Stokes, Thomas Martin, con.

Surry, Wm Haymore, con.

Swain, T D Bryson, con.

Tyrrell, W W Walker, con.

Union, Lemuel Plession, con.

Washington, G B Wiley, con.

Wayne, J L Green, con.

Wilkes, H F Foote and T J Dula, reps.

Wake, M W Page, L D Stephenson, Geo V Strong, Michael Whitley, cons.

Warren, Hawkins Carter and W H Williams, reps.

Wayne, Isaac F Dorth, J W Isler, cons.

Wilson, T J Eatan, con.

Yadkin, W B Glenn, rep.

Yancey, W W Profit, con.

GENERAL NEWS.

Trade in Dried Fruit.

The trade of this country in dried fruits is increasing immensely, and their value is proportionately great. It is safe to estimate that the annual receipts of prunes from all sources by the United States at \$5,000,000. The value of raisins received is equal to or more than this amount. Another \$5,000,000 is made up by Zante currants, figs, apricots, etc. Thus the whole dried fruit importation cannot be estimated less than \$15,000,000 annually. Considering the value of this foreign importation, the efforts, especially of California, to build up a home industry in this particular become of much importance. At present, attempts are being made in that State on a comparatively small scale to bring this important industry to the front, but when these are compared with the field open they are infinitesimal. There are now fifteen Allen evaporators working at San Lorenzo, besides three to be immediately put in operation at Covanto, San Leandro, and other places. These prepare \$100 worth of "Allen" fruit per day during the season of 180 days. The San Lorenzo factory will put up \$270,000 worth this year. Although this is ten times the value of any previous year, it is but a small amount compared with the value of the United States dried fruit and to export largely abroad. Whether this does so depends upon the use made of the materials to be seen.

A DUEL IN NEW JERSEY.

Harvey Newell and William Sanders, of Freehold, N. J., having become involved in rivalry about a young lady, the result was that Sanders sent a challenge to mortal combat to Newell. The "duel" was accepted. The New York Times says: "The duel was fought at Covanto, and the second of Newell, and Robert F. Stockton for Sanders. The hour was 9 o'clock last Thursday evening, and the place the grounds of the Freehold base-ball club. Promptly at the hour principals and seconds were on hand, and some half a hundred spectators. Mr. Stockton measured off fifteen paces with the coolness of old Commodore Stockton himself, and then stepping back, called out in a clear, ringing voice,—"One—two—three." The last word was scarcely uttered when the two pistols were leveled simultaneously, and Sanders fell. His second ran to him, tore open his coat, and called out, "Run for a surgeon, quick!" The terrified Newell threw down his pistol and ran—but not for a physician. Down the embankment he leaped and made his way home, where he remained until the next day, when, to his inexpressible relief, he learned that his antagonist, Sanders, was not dead, and in fact was not hurt at all. The truth of it was, the seconds, Messrs. Stockton and Covert, took particular care to load the pistols with blank cartridges, letting Sanders into the secret, whose sudden fall was arranged beforehand. The whole thing, although a dead earnest affair to one, was the hugest kind of a joke to all else, and has created more amusement in Freehold than anything of the kind that has occurred for years.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

At a picnic party near Morganton, the other day, Miss Annie R. Johnson, of Baltimore, met with a most remarkable accident. A young man had been attached to the limb of a tree fully thirty feet from the ground, and Miss Johnson, being of a daring disposition, insisted upon being swung as high as the gentleman present could swing her. She was carried up for some time, when suddenly Miss Johnson's head was noticed to droop to one side, her muscles to relax, her arms to go to her head and drop, and away the unfortunate girl was hurled through the air. The momentum of the swing carried the apparently dead girl up fully thirty feet from the ground, and lodged her between two branches at the point where they join the trunk of a tree, which stood about thirty-eight feet from the tree to which the rope was attached. It required only a few minutes' deliberation to decide upon the best method of rescue, and determine what to do. It was fully twenty feet from the ground to the first limb above, and the trunk of the tree about three feet in diameter. They lacked the wagon with its canvas cover directly under the tree, so that in case she should drop her fall would be terribly broken. The swing was hurriedly taken down, and in an instant, one end of the rope was thrown over the limb of the other tree and secured below. By this means two good men were enabled to hurriedly went up the trunk of the tree, and she was just returning to the ground when the force of her fall had so completely broken her that she could not get up. She required no little effort to extricate herself, and when she reached the ground she was pale and weak, but had the good sense to thank the gentlemen who desired. The rope was pulled, a slip-knot was made, and passed around her body, under her arms, the other end passed around the limb, and in this manner she was lowered to the ground in safety. With the exception of a few severe bruises and scratches, she sustained no injury.—Lancaster Intelligence.

A MODEL GOVERNMENT.

The carpet-baggers and negroes who have been plundering the pockets of the people for years past, attached to the various State offices such magnificent salaries as only the most populous and prosperous Commonwealth could afford to bear. The Governor's salary is \$8,000, that of his private secretary \$2,500, his clerk receives \$1,800. The salary of the Auditor and his assistants aggregate \$42,620. The cost of the Treasurer's office is \$17,000. The State Printer receives about \$50,000, and the other official journals receive \$13,000 in addition.

There's economy for you!

Such is the model Republican government of the South. Where there is so much plunder it is not surprising that there should be so many plunderers.—Exchange.

While a circus and menagerie was on its way to Saratoga from Schenectady, a few nights since, on a train of cars, the lion's cage, standing on a platform car, struck a bridge a few miles south of Balston, breaking it, demolishing the cage, and killing the animal its liberty. It made a dash through a field, returned and jumped like a cat from the ground to the top of a car in which there were several horses, and reaching down its paw attempted to seize the lion's head. It succeeded in this, and dragging one or more of the animals. Before doing any serious damage a ruse was adopted, which resulted in its capture. A calf in a field near by was killed and thrown into a freight car, when the lion jumped in after it and was caught.

Gen. Bristow, the Secretary of the Treasury, has uncovered some flagrant frauds in his department. It is ascertained that it has been quite a general practice with supervisors and collectors of internal revenue to employ members of their family in sinecure positions, at the expense of the government. One revenue officer, it appears, has retained his daughter, eight years old, at a salary of \$75 per month, to help him serve the United States, and another has placed on the roll of his assistants the name of his wife, and drawn from the government as compensation for her services, \$100 a month.

A THREATENED PESTILENCE.

Seven deaths by yellow fever in Pensacola Harbor. The city authorities frankly confess their inability to maintain an efficient quarantine.

The statistics of the Presbyterian Church for 1874 have just been published with a comparative summary of five years since the reunion. There are now 35 synods, 174 presbyteries, an increase of 2 since 1873; 4,597 ministers, an increase of 1,496 churches, increase 144; 455,634 communicants, increase 23,311; total collections for all purposes \$9,120,792, decrease \$501,238. This decrease is distributed between the boards of home missions, education, church and home, and the relief fund. Since 1870 the number of churches has increased by 420, and the number of ministers by 350, and the communicants by 48,073.—The collections have increased in this period by \$680,671.

The curse of crime seldom has a stronger illustration than in the case of Walworth, the paricide. First a father shot by a son; then the mother dying in a few brief months of grief and a broken heart, and now a dread climax, the murderer himself declared a hopeless maniac. The spectacle is fearful. A youth in the pride of budding manhood, hurried from respectability, affluence and happiness, to disgrace and misery, and worse than death, as the penalty of one false step!

The negro man Taliaferro confined in Martinsburg jail, West Virginia, under sentence of death for the rape and murder of Annie Ross last October, was taken from jail and hung by the citizens of the county. Taliaferro was to have been hung July 30, but the execution was postponed by the Court of Appeals. The hearing of an appeal in his case was postponed for a year. This exasperated the citizens, and on Thursday night a crowd of about 500 gathered in Martinsburg, 250 mounted and masked.

The drinking of blood has long been a custom not far from the Paris abattoirs. It is said that the New York slaughter houses have also their usual customers for this warm and sickening delicacy. It is said nearly two hundred people rise early in the morning and hasten for their morning blood-dram, just as regularly as visitors to Saratoga frequent the springs.

THE GRAPE CROP AND WINE TRADE.—The grape crop of California is reported never in more promising condition both as regards quantity and quality than it is this season, the vintage being placed at 10,000,000 gallons in 1873, against a yield of 4,000,000 gallons in 1872, and 2,000,000 in 1871. This large increase may be accepted as a guarantee of the same success in the manufacture of wine which was achieved about three years ago.

The authorities of the University of Georgia have made several changes in college management. Hereafter no student will be admitted to the University except under a pledge that he will not join any secret society, and all society medals have been abolished, on the ground that they become merely the rewards of personal popularity.

A Kansas City special says a vigilant committee of about one hundred men has been formed at Wellington and other points in Kansas, for hanging horse thieves. Three men named Haskell, Bill Brook and Charles Smith were hanged near Wellington, a few nights since, and made confessions involving other parties.

The authorities of the University of Georgia have made several changes in college management. Hereafter no student will be admitted to the University except under a pledge that he will not join any secret society, and all society medals have been abolished, on the ground that they become merely the rewards of personal popularity.

The Prince of Wales has a crisis in his finances, and Parliament will be called upon to pay his debts. He owes only \$3,200,000. What a Prince of Wales he is!

Dr. Edward Warren, formerly of Baltimore, and a son of the Old North State, has resigned the surgical directorship of the Khedive's army, and is on his way home.

The Bishop of the Methodist E. Church South has appointed a week of prayer, commencing Friday, the 21st inst. The first day is set apart as a day of fasting and prayer for revivals of religion throughout the church, to be followed on Saturday and the succeeding week by appropriate services in all the churches.

The New York Times says: "The manufactured products of Richmond Va., now amount to more than \$10,000,000 annually, and at the rate of their present increase will in a few years foot up \$50,000,000."

TOMTOWN, Aug. 24.—Last night while the Rev. Mr. Day was preaching in Holy Trinity church, his eldest daughter Mary, about twenty years of age, and a young son ten years of age, were at home. The young boy picked up a gun which had been carelessly left loaded in the front yard, and pointing it at his sister said, "Do you want me to shoot you?" at the same time pulling the trigger. He literally blew the side of the young lady's head off.

STATE ITEMS.

BAIRN BURNED.—During the recent storm the barn of Mr. Yancey Ballenger, a few miles from Greensboro, was struck by lightning and burned. Mr. B. was absent on business in Rockingham county. There were in the barn at the time three mules and three cows, and under it some hogs. When Mrs. B. first discovered the barn on fire she called a trained fireman to the barn, opened the door and told him to go in and drive out the mules, which he did. He was then sent to drive out the cows, which he did; he was then sent under the barn to the hogs, which he had considerable difficulty in driving out, but he stuck to them till the last one was out, although he got pretty badly scorched himself. That dog is worth having.—Greensboro Patriot.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 a. m.
TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.
 Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 8 a. m.; due every day, except Monday, by 3:30 a. m.
 Mount Airy mail, via Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12:30 p. m.
 Madison mail, via Sedge Garden, Germantown and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 3:40 a. m.; closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.
 Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elba and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7 a. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7 p. m.
 Jonesville mail, via Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 9 a. m.
 Walkertown mail, via Salem Chapel, White Road, Bellevue Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4 p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7 p. m.
 Panther Creek mail, via Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7 a. m.; due, by 8 p. m.
 H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Dried Blackberries, 9 cents per pound.
 Dried Cherries, 20 to 25 cents " "
 Dried Apples, 4 to 10 cents " "
 Dried Peaches Pealed 10 to 20 cents " "
 Dried Peaches (4) Unpealed 6 cents " "

THE AFFRAY between Dr. Wheeler and Dr. Keelin, on election day, was so far disposed of by binding Dr. Wheeler over to Superior Court in a bond of \$100 to answer for an assault on Dr. Keelin with a deadly weapon, and fining him \$2.50 for violating the town ordinance.

The remains of Maj. Alex. Miller, of the 21st N. C. Regt., were brought home and interred last week in Woodland Cemetery by the side of his brother John, the first volunteer in Forsyth county, who was killed in the battle at Fredericksburg, May 4th, 1863. Maj. Miller was wounded at the battle at Gettysburg, and died from the effects of the wounds about a month afterwards.

The village of Clemmons was thronged with people on Saturday and Sunday last, drawn together by the meeting of Liberty Baptist Association. It reminds us of gone by days when camp-meetings were frequent in this section. The religious exercises were interesting and the utmost decorum prevailed throughout the services. It is estimated that over 3,000 people were present on Sunday.

Mr. J. L. Nissen is erecting a dwelling-house on main street just this side of Messrs. A. C. Vogler & Co's., furniture establishment. Dr. Watkins has also built a considerable addition to his dwelling.

The members of the Young Men's Missionary Society and Reading Club are earnestly requested to meet at the Reading Rooms on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

We have been asked what has become of the watchman's cone?

The following is the census of the children of Forsyth county, both white and colored, between six and twenty-one years of age for the year ending June 30th, 1874. Also the amount of money due each township:

Townships.	Whites.	Amount.	Col. Amount.
Bellevue Creek,	217	\$292 95	73 \$ 98 55
Salem Chapel,	278	245 00	141 75
Bethania,	278	375 30	112 20
Old Richmond,	227	306 45	41 55 25
Kernersville,	298	402 30	97 120 95
Middle Fork,	289	390 15	58 78 30
Old Town,	252	393 24	46 62 10
Vienna,	265	297 75	73 191 25
Albott's Creek,	247	333 45	27 27 45
Broadway,	343	463 05	70 94 50
South Fork,	414	551 85	39 52 65
Lewisville,	216	291 60	53 71 55
Winston,	523	705 05	95 128 25
Total,	3786	\$5110 10	966 \$1202 85

A couple of fighting scrapes up before the Mayor, this week. Let us have peace.

Weather unusually cool for the season. Fine rains on Sunday and Monday.

ONLY \$2.—An Excursion will leave the depot for Raleigh, on Saturday morning, September 6th, at 7 o'clock, under the charge of experienced engineer and conductor, insuring neat coaches and comfortable seats.

Don't fail to embrace this opportunity to visit the capital of our State in the most pleasant month of the year.

The Salem Cornet Band will entertain the excursionists with choice music.

Arrangements will be made to enable the passengers to visit the public buildings and institutions.

The valuable property, formerly occupied by Hege Brothers as a storehouse and by E. L. Hege as a dwelling was sold on Tuesday last, and purchased by Mr. Henry Siddall.

Kernersville Items.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Peter Hasten, a respectable citizen of the Kernersville neighborhood, this county, in company with his son, went out to cut a large tree; when it started to fall, Mr. Hasten ran in the wrong direction, and the tree falling upon him crushed him to instant death.

Mr. John Love, of Guilford county, hitched his horses whilst trading at Messrs. Beard and Roberts' store; the horses commenced fighting, and one springing back suddenly broke the halter and fell, sustaining injuries from the fall which proved fatal in the course of an hour and a half.

HORSE STOLEN.—Mr. J. R. Jones, resident near Kernersville, had his horse stolen one night last week, and nothing has been heard from him.

There was a little street "fisticuff" among the boys;—the Mayor fined the guilty party one dollar and all cost.

Mr. W. D. Stockton, baggage-master on the Salem road, has been transferred to the N. C. Railroad.

Our village is still improving. Dr. C. Kerner is playing, and J. C. Roberts building a neat dwelling on Main Street. M. E. Church is having the foundation dug out, &c. Fruit is claiming the attention of our energetic merchants. Everything is doing fine, weather cool and bracing, corn crop hard to beat, melons plentiful and cheap.

Mr. Bouldin of the Danville Times, Elder A. F. Redd of the Raleigh Biblical Recorder, and Elder J. D. Huffman, Secretary of Baptist State Convention, called on us this week.

See advertisement of Kernersville High School in another column.

A lot of new crop tobacco (primings) was sold at good prices at Brown's Warehouse, a few days since.

Liberty Baptist Association.

This body met with the Baptist Church at Clemmons, on Friday of last week. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. A. F. Redd, of Raleigh, in place of Rev. Wm. Turner, of this place, incapacitated by ill health. Subject: The temptation of Christ.

Rev. Wm. Turner was elected Moderator and Thos. Carrick was re-elected Clerk. The letters from the churches gave indications of growth and prosperity. The usual attention was given to Home and Foreign Missions, and Ministerial Education; and collections were made in behalf of these objects. The report on Temperance elicited some very stirring addresses from laymen as well as ministers, and clearly showed that the Association as a body had no sympathy with those who make, sell or use intoxicating liquors. Rev. Mr. Turner spoke, by request of the body, very earnestly and boldly in behalf of temperance. A lively interest was manifested in the Sabbath school work.

The weather was favorable, the attendance large and the hospitality of the community unbounded.

On Sunday there was preaching at the stand and in the house, Messrs. Turner and Redd occupying the latter and Messrs. Huffman and S. F. Conrad the former. The attendance on this day was unusually large,—estimated at 3000 persons.

\$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber's stable, on Deep Creek, near Huntsville, Yadkin county, on the night of 23d of July, a light bay mule, black mane and tail, tail slightly crooked; feet turned outward. A scar may be seen on left shoulder, half way up, where the skin was torn by an iron spike. The mule is about 7 years old, trots short, and moves off rather stiffly. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering the property.

The mule is supposed to have been taken into Rockingham county.

Address E. T. DAVIS, Huntsville, Yadkin Co., N. C. Aug. 20, 1874.—34-2t.

MURDER OF A NEGRO NEAR MT. AIRY.

TWO WHITE MEN AND A NEGRO ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH THE CRIME.

The Body Left in the Woods until Nearly Decomposed.

There has been considerable excitement in our unusually quiet little village for the last few days, occasioned by the mysterious murder of a half-witted negro man named Frank Flower, who disappeared about three weeks ago. This murder, though committed so long ago, did not leak out to the public until Tuesday last, when a rumor was set afloat to the effect that the colored man had been beaten to death by three men, namely, Frank Taylor, Jim Sparger, and Dick Franklin (colored). There are so many reports abroad that it is impossible for us to give much information in regard to this horrible affair at this writing, notwithstanding, we shall try to furnish the particulars in full as soon as they are developed.

On Wednesday night a posse of citizens succeeded in arresting the three men accused of the crime, who were tried on Thursday. We will endeavor to learn the result before we go to press. A posse of colored men scoured the woods in search of the body of the murdered man, and at this writing had not yet returned.

For the Salem Press.

The Surry Visitor's Statement Regarding the Appearance of the Supposed Victim.

MT. AIRY, N. C., August 24th, 1874.
 Mr. Airy has lately suffered in the way of undue and useless excitement, instigated by designing and meddlesome men, causing trouble to a whole community as well as to individuals. The cause of the excitement referred to, was the supposed disappearance and mysterious murder of a negro. Our little town, the Surry Visitor, went so far as to assert that the murdered negro was found in a decomposed state, and judging from the editorial tone of the article, it was intended to use it for political purposes. The case was tried, and from the testimony offered, the public can see how a warrant of arrest was obtained, no proof having been given of any murder committed or any brutal outrage attempted; except the defendants admitted that they had tied the negro's hands and given him notice to quit the country, which, under the circumstances, was no more than just,—that is from our understanding of the facts, as the negro was scarce and worrying the ladies throughout the neighborhood by his actions.

As the case turns out innocent men have been arrested, torn from their homes and released by paying \$1 and costs, with no seeming redress by law. It cannot now be ascertained on whose oath the warrant was issued, no prosecutor appearing, though there either must be a power behind the throne, or the magistrate issued the warrant on his own responsibility. The public would like an insight into the matter. It was asserted during the trial, that James Sparger, one of the defendants in the case, had a grudge against the negro on account of old gambling debts. We feel warranted in saying that Mr. Sparger is not addicted to the habit of card playing, having never played any in his life. Several colored men made themselves very officious during the trial, and about what they would do and other such chat. It is understood that two magistrates the county expressed themselves as "being" lawlessness in this community," though in doing so, it would be well to have a little shadow of the law they are sworn to support, and not issue warrants on insufficient proof, as they are personally amenable to the law for an unjust and unlawful summons, as in the last "shadow case" before their honors.

Since writing this article we have seen the reported victim of the above sketch, and judging from his testimony before the magistrate, we will say that instead of being decomposed, he seemed very much composed, to the dismay of some who would have him under the ground. The Visitor will have to take to water and acknowledge that it scented the wrong man.

That your readers may fully understand the whole proceeding, we send the article clipped from the Surry Visitor to be published with this.

VERITAS.

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Street.

WE have just received a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'

GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and SERGE.

LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate finish

These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of the customers.

We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handmade

goods,—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS TIES, PRINCE ALBERTS, PRINCE ARTHURS, &c. These we have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they cannot get a fit at the New Shoe Store.

Our common grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Plough Shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c.

We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock, whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

POND'S EXTRACT
 CURES
 Neuralgia, Piles, Headache,
 Diarrhoea, Hoits, Soreness,
 Lameness, Burns, Sprains,
 Toothache, Scalds, Wounds,
 Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises,
 Rheumatism, Hemorrhages,
 &c.
CURED BY
POND'S EXTRACT

LUMBER, SHINGLES and BRICK.

WE have now, and expect to keep constantly on hand for sale at our MILL IN SALEM, a large lot of SAWED OAK AND PINE LUMBER of almost any size and quality, both green and dried. We have also on hand a large lot of SHINGLES and BRICK which we will sell at reasonable rates. We are prepared to furnish parties wishing to build, with any material they may desire, in quantities large or small, immediately or at short notice. PLANING, MATCHING, and all kinds of WOOD WORK done promptly, and at reasonable rates.

POGLE BROS.
 Salem, N. C., May 28, 1874.—22-4.

Cedar Cove Nurseries.

CRAFT & SAILOR, Proprietors, RED PLAINS, Yadkin County, N. C.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to purchasers of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS.
 PRICE LIST now ready, with list of leading varieties. Send for it.
 Address CRAFT & SAILOR, Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C. 30-1f.

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land. Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order. No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties. For further particulars apply to Salem, N. C., June 1, 1874.—23-4f. H. W. FRIES

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL, MALE AND FEMALE.

J. D. HODGES, Principal. Mrs. Dr. KERNER, Music Teacher.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will open under favorable auspices on the 23rd of August, 1874. The school is situated in a decidedly healthy and pleasant village, on the Salem Branch of the North Western Railroad, 18 miles from Greensboro, and 11 from Winston. CHARGES PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:
 Tuition in English Studies, \$10.00
 " Higher Mathematics, 5 00
 " Languages, each, 5 00
 " Music, including use of instrument, 20 00
 Contingent fee, 1 00
 Board, including fuel, washing, &c., \$8.00 to \$10.00 per month. Most satisfactory accommodations to young men desiring to rent rooms and board themselves. For Circulars, address Principal, Kernersville, N. C. 33-1f.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DAVENPORT, N. W. N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, July 26th, 1874.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.
Leave Charlotte,	7.45 P. M.	8.35 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	8.15 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury,	10.44 "	10.54 "
" Danville,	2.15 A. M.	1.15 P. M.
" Danville,	5.13 "	3.36 "
" Danville,	5.25 "	3.48 "
" Burkeville,	11.20 "	8.35 "
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 P. M.	11.04 "

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.
Leave Richmond,	1.25 P. M.	11.42 P. M.
" Burkeville,	4.41 "	2.52 A. M.
" Danville,	9.25 "	8.33 "
" Greensboro,	9.25 A. M.	1.15 P. M.
" Salisbury,	12.20 A. M.	1.15 P. M.
" Air-line Junction,	3.15 "	3.50 "
Arrive Charlotte,	6.22 A. M.	8.35 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5.40 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.35 p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.25 a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

For further information, address J. C. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

JOHN TALCOTT, Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

Advertisements.—Business men wishing to avail themselves of the best advertising medium in the State,—THE FARMER'S and PLANTER'S ALMANAC,—will please apply early at the Bookstore in Salem.

VARNISH

AT

ZEVELY'S.

SHAPES.—A pretty lot of paper window Shades just received at the Book Store.

TIP TOP BARGAINS
 AT

Spring Greeting,

1874.

We call the attention of customers and the public generally to our new and very elegant

STOCK of GOODS

lately purchased in the Northern Cities at greatly reduced prices, and now

Complete in Every Department.

Our stock embraces every kind of general merchandise, and will be offered for sale at very short profits. We call special attention to our extensive line of

DRESS GOODS

in new and attractive designs, including all descriptions of White Goods; and to our full assortment of Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, and Fancy Goods. Also to our Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, unrivalled for beauty and durability.

We have special inducements to offer in many kinds of goods, and Farmers and Mechanics, their wives and daughters, can be supplied with every useful article, at lower prices than they have paid since the war.

Our Stock is very complete, embracing many new and useful articles. We shall continue our endeavors to win custom, and we tender to all our friends grateful thanks for numerous favors.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 28, 1874.—18.

THE BOTTOM PRICES

SUMMER 1874 GOODS.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS CONSTANTLY ADDING
THE LATEST STYLES
 "TO HIS ALREADY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK" OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
 AND CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO SOME NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.
THE STRIPED QUEEN'S LAWNS, EXTRA FINE MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, GENAPINE, SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES AND GREY SULTANA surpass anything offered heretofore.

Also large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, new styles.

Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see
J. L. FULKERSON.
 Salem, N. C., June 18th, 1874.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.,

Have received their recent purchase of Goods, and their
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK

IS NOW
FULL AND COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

They tender to their many friends and customers their thanks for the very liberal share of patronage hitherto extended to them, and solicit them to call and see them again, and often

THEY BARTER FOR, AND PROMISE THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

FOR ALL KINDS OF
 Grain, Plank, Rags, Butter, Eggs, Fruit, Bacon, &c.,
 in short all sorts of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
 Salem, N. C., May, 1874. 23—

THE SPRING TRADE

IS OPEN, AND

J. BLICKENDERFER,

ALWAYS ALERT
 TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

It is unnecessary to name all the different lines of goods in Store; it is enough to say that anything ever found in a

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

CAN BE HAD HERE.

New Styles of Goods received every few days.

Salem, N. C. May 7, 1874.

J. BLICKENDERFER,
 SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.

SEATON GALES, Secretary.

C. B. ROOT, Vice President.

PULASKI COWPER, Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries & General Merchandise.

Are sole agents in Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Davie counties for the sale of "WHAN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE," "VIRGINIA TOBACCO GUANO," and "SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO."

Also keep for sale "GILHAM'S TOBACCO FERTILIZERS," PERUVIAN GUANO, LAND PLASTER and other fertilizers.

We have with us, O. C. SMITH, the popular Auctioneer; H. B. GOLDING, Floor Manager, and J. P. HANNAH, General Canvasser.

Give us a call when you bring your Tobacco to Winston. All we ask is a fair trial, and we guarantee satisfaction to all with whom we have dealings.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, we remain, Very Respectfully,
LASH & HAINSTON
 Winston, N. C., Feb. 26, 1874.—91f

